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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.

MR. BRYAN'S HOPES. In the bosom of Mr. Bryan hope springs eternal. Nothing can discourage him. Nothing can daunt him. Fallure causes the star of his confidence to blaze with renewed brilliance. Defeat brings to his unconquerable heart more than the joy of victory. In a recent number of Munsey's Magazine he published an explanation of the success of Mr. Taft and his own downfall, which satisfied him so well that he has reprinted it in The Com-A hasty reading almost deludes the amazed student into the conviction that Mr. Bryan is President of the United States, so amply sufficient are the reasons he advances to prove that he ought to be. It requires some careful reconsideration of the article to make it clear that the great son of Nebraska really admits that he was defeated, and there is nothing whatever in it to create the impression that he expects to be defeated next time he runs. A glorious victory over the wicked Republicans is what Mr. Bryan predicts at the next Presidential election. Indeed, the last one was lost only by a paltry hundred thousand votes. Distribute these votes properly through Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, West Virginia, Montana and Delaware and transform the men who cast them from Republicans into Democrats, and behold! you have wrested the last election from Mr. Taft and given it to Mr. Bryan. The trick is so facile that it is wonderful it was not performed, Marvelous forbearance the Democrats showed in leaving all these states to the Republicans

when they might so easily have had them themselves. Casting a retrospective glance over the dark and dubious past as far back as 1892, Mr. Bryan finds his party always on the point of winning, but never quite at the goal. In 1892, to be sure, it had control of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Cleveland was President. This happy condition had been attained by flo the country with promises to reform the tariff. The Democrats being in power, kept these promises just as they have kept promises throughout the entire history of their party. They passed the nefarious Wilson bill, which heaped so many favors upon the privileged tariff barons that Mr. Cleveland in disgust refused to sign it, and very naturally the next Congressional elections went heavily Republican. In 1896 occurred the first perihelion of Mr. Bryan, so to speak. That brilliant comet which has ever since been careering through our political heavens then made its initial appearance. Peering over the records of the election of 1896 and casting up the whys and in the early life of the Pacific Northwherefores of his defeat, Mr. Bryan comes to the conclusion that it was because his party was divided on the gold issue. In 1900 he made his second appearance, and was again defeated. This time the party was "quite harmonious," he says, but it "was embarrassed by a new issue," that of imperialism, while the Republicans had the prestige of finishing a successful war. By whose fault it was that the Democrats were embarrassed with the issue of imperialism in 1900 Mr. Bryan does not explain. Evidently he believes that it was forced upon them against their wiser will by some outside power. Perhaps he means that the wicked Republicans can compel them to accept any issue which seems likely to prove embarrassing. At any rate they accepted it, and again lost In 1904 came the woeful candidacy of Judge Parker under the aegis of the reactionary Democratic wing. Bryan speaks of him with cold charity as a "man of high character who possessed the confidence of the busines world;" but for all that he lost the election. He lost it so badly, Mr. Bryan exultingly records, that "the Republican victory surprised even the Republican leaders." The most enthuslastle of them had not predicted majorities half big enough. Then came the campaign of 1908, when the radical Democrats were again in control of the party, the old reliable Mr.

Mr. Bryan sees no ground for despair in all this. Indeed, he deduces from these repeated misfortunes reasons for the most jubilant anticipaturning, and in his opinion the turning is not far away. Mr. Taft cannot possibly satisfy both the radical and the reactionary wings of the Republican party. A yawning schism will be the inevitable consequence, and from the jaws of the schism, to borrow a striking figure, he expects to pluck the fruit of victory. Reform as a Republican policy is entirely out of place, according to his opinion. belongs to the Democrats, and by 1912 the country will have perceived how monstrous a maladjustment it is to have entrusted the work of tariff re-Taft and his party. Before that time comes the Democrats will have developed a number of strong leaders, one whom may be chosen for a Presidential candidate, and he, cries Mr. Bryan in great enthusiasm, "by the behind him, can win a National vic those reforms the advocacy of which has given the Democratic party its vitality strength." What reforms? Mr. Bryan's party has been vociferous in calling for some dozens of reforms, but what one of creasing prices. The fruit industry, them has it ever tried to put in prac-

Bryan was the candidate and every-

thing looked lovely before election

only to take on the hues of midnight

the day afterward.

lican tariff standpatters. the trusts, the currency, the courts, the banks, they have nothing to offer which is not stale with fallure or rank with folly. Take, for example, what Mr. Bryan has to say about competition in this article. The people long ord. for its restoration, he asserts. The truth is that they long for nothing of the sort. Competition as an unvarying rule of trade has passed away forever. and the people know it. What they want is to participate in the benefits of concentration. In this instance Mr. Bryan shows the same inability to grasp accomplished facts that he does in every other. His party may produce new leaders as time passes, but it is certain that he will not welcome them. He will do all he can to suppress them. If Mr. Bryan has his way he will be the next Democratic candidate for President, and will continue to be the candidate until death hushes his voice and paralyzes his As for his brain, death is tongue. not likely to affect it very much.

WHY NO AMENDMENT?

Professor Henry Jones Ford, of Princeton University, in his comment on the Oregon situation, makes some candid and incisive criticism of the orimary law. For example, he points out the great advantage given to candidates whose names begin with the early letters of the alphabet. It is a striking fact that the great majority of members of the late Oregon Legislature was made up of members who had profited by the unfair alphabetical

arrangement of names on the ballot. It will be said, of course, that such a defect is no real impeachment of the primary law, since it may be cured. If so, why isn't it cured? The Oregon primary law was enacted in 1904. has remained on the statute books and has been in operation for five years with all its acknowledged faults, and no effort to amend it or correct it has been permitted to succeed. Indeed, every suggestion that a change of any kind be made has been cried down as emanating from the enemies of the primary law. Any one who offers the slightest objection to any of its features or ventures to suggest that there be amendment is branded as a public

who are they that have so far successfully posed as the friends and guardians of that sacred statute? What has been the fruit of their labors? The Republican party has been utterly disorganized and every possible effort under the primary law to bring It together has been resisted. So it is with the late assembly scheme. a plan wholly in accord with the primary law. Yet because it gives some promise of uniting the various elements of the Republican party a shout goes up that an effort is being made to set aside the primary law. How? Is no participant in the primary to have any previous advice or suggestion or admonition from any source, especially from any public source? not to have if the "friends" of the primary are to have their way. They are "friends" of the primary because they are enemies of the Republican

A VALUABLE RELIC.

The Washington State Historical Society has just secured a highly valuable relic in the boiler of the old Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver. The Beaver was the first steamer to enter the Pacific, and, while she came out from England under sail, it was at what is now the site of Vancouver, Wash., that steam was first raised in the famous boiler. Steam navigation in the Western world began early in May, 1836, when the diminutive Beavaway from the old Hudson's Bay fort for a trip around Menzles (now Sauvies) The Beaver played a very important part west, and in the service of the great fur monopoly steamed around the waters of the Pacific from California to Alaska, for many years before her companion, the Otter, put in an appearance.

The boiler from the famous old craft will be placed on a foundation in a prominent street in Tacoma, and its value as a relic of the early days of steam navigation on the Pacific will increase as the years roll by. The Pacific is destined some day to surpass the Atlantic as the scene of the world's greatest commercial conquest, millions yet unborn will gaze with awe and interest on this relic from the first steamer that ever turned a wheel in the mighty Pacific.

OUR INCREASING ASSETS.

It has been raining dollars all over the great wheat belt of the Inland Empire for the past few days. Not any limited number of these coins of the realm, but hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, for Nature, the great alchemist, transforms the gentle rain into golden grain over a vast stretch of country, and April showers will hurry the grain on with a vigorous growth that will enable it to withstand any possible unfavorable cli-matic conditions later in the season, The acreage in the Pacific Northwest, including Spring and Winter grain, is and everything now points to a bump-er crop. Of wheat alone, there is now excellent prospects of a 60,000,000bushel crop, and the high prices at which oats and barley have been selling for the past year have insured an

ncreased acreage of these grains. Fortunately for the farmers, and incidentally for all the rest of us whose prosperity is to a large degree dependent on the success of the farmer, it now seems a certainty that the prices at which this coming crop will be marketed will be far above the average of recent years. At the present time, there seems but small likelihood of the price being much below \$1 per bushel. Returns from a sixty-millionbushel crop of dollar wheat would bring in their train the greatest prosperity this country has ever known, but they would only partly represent the natural assets on which our pres vision or any other reform to Mr. ent and future prosperity is founded, Throughout the Eastern Oregon country the sheepmen are marketing a wool clip that will place in circulation

wheat begins to move. On the Columbia River, Puget aid of events and with a united party | Sound and the coast streams north and south of Portland, the waters will tory for Democracy and inaugurate yield up their millions in salmon and other food fishes, and from all parts of the three states will move an unending procession of cattle, horses and other livestock, for which there is an ever-increasing demand at ever-in whether prices are high or low, will

are as many Democratic as Repub- country than ever before, for the yield and other ports, and we must spend Touching promises to be far and away the largest on record. The lumber trade is somewhat depressed at this time, but shows signs of improvement, and, with an ever-widening market, the output will undoubtedly be close to the rec-

This brief review of the present condition of some of our principal re-sources offers ample explanation for unparalleled growth and development noticeable in all lines of business in this city. Best of all, there is no discounting the future, and when the returns are all in for the 1909 output of the great staples of the Pacific Northwest, there will be so much more money in circulation than ever before that the present growth of Portland and other Pacific Northwest cities will seem slow in comparison with that which will follow the next period of realizing on our great sta-

A POOR EXCUSE.

The explanation which Albion B. Smith gives of his attempt to rob a jewelry store in Salem may not be altogether wrong. Perhaps whisky did excite him to break the law, as he says. But who put whisky into a powhere it could excite him? Who or what compelled Smith to drink? After all, we come back to the inevitable conclusion that, if he had not swallowed the drink, it could not have affected his mind, and therefore that nobody but himself is responsible for what he did. The fact that a man has put himself under the influence of liquor is no excuse for the crimes ne may commit while he is drunk. it were, then anybody who wished to break the law could secure immunity by first making himself intoxicated. Smith's defense is that of a weak man who grasps at the most obvious excuse for his wrongdoing. Probably he has no other to offer.

There is this to be said, however, for him and others who are similarly weak-that if it were not possible for hem to obtain liquor enough to make them intoxicated, in all probability they would not commit crime. Putting aside the question of the advisability of total prohibition of liquor selling, everybody will agree that it is grong to sell a man liquor when he is drunk or likely to get drunk. It is hardly conceivable that there could be any dispute over this point. When a man like Smith demands whisky, if the barkeeper knows the use he will make of it, he commits a moral crime in selling it, and there ought to be some way to make it a legal crime New Jersey has tried to reach this end by appointing "boards of protectors" in each municipality of the state. Every board is composed of three citizens, whose duty it is to warn barkeepers not to furnish liquor to habitual drunkards or those who are likely to become such. If the warning is disobeyed, the law first fines the saoon man and finally cancels his license. This is an interesting experiment toward the control of the liquor ousiness, and in small towns it may partially succeed. Not so much can be hoped from it in larger places, because three men can hardly keep track of all the sots. Even in villages this New Jersey scheme will not do everything, since meral cowardice and cunning will both work against it. Still it is worth trying, as all experiments are which seek to check vice.

THE ALASKA TRADE.

Completion of the North Bank Ralload, with its main line and connections, opens up for Portland an enor mous trade territory from which this has previously been barred. All of that vast region traversed by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Spokane and Inland, as well as the territory lying along the north bank of the Columbia River, can now be reached from this city. The railroad o Tillamook is being hurried to completion, the Wallowa extension of the O. R. & N. is opening a new field, and the Central Oregon projects await only the sanction of the Government. With all of this internal railroad development and the attendant expansion of industries in the territory around us, the time is approaching when Portand will have a little time and money to devote to a more distant field in which the possibilities for commer cial expansion are wonderfully rich.

Portland is now in an excellent po sition to engage in the Alaska trade. The business of that new country in the Far North has not yet assume the boom proportions that are claimed for it by those who are so helplessly dependent on it for a livelihood, but it is growing and in the last year reached proportions that a few years ago would have been beyond the wildest dreams of the original Alaskans. The Department of Commerce and Labor, in a recent statement of the business of the United States with noncontiguous territory, places the value of the gold shipped to the United States from Alaska for the first eight months of the current fiscal year at \$16,750,000, or more than twice the purchase price of the territory.

During the same period Alaska

shipped to the United States more than \$10,000,000 worth of canned fish, \$400,000 worth of copper ore, and undoubtedly the largest on record, nearly \$500,000 worth of furs, skins, etc. In return for this, Alaska bought from the United States more than \$9,000,000 worth of manufactures and food products. Of the imports from Alaska, San Francisco received \$5,-567,535, and Seattle \$5,065,312, but in the shipments to Alaska, San Francisco secured but \$507,482, the remainder going out of the various Puget Sound ports. Of the \$9,000,000 shipped from this country, more than on half was food stuffs and the greater part of the remainder was manufactures, ready for consumption. Portland has been too busy growing rich in the development of a trade field right at her doors to pay much attention to this far away field, which is still comparatively untouched, but now that the position of this city as the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Northwest is so firmly assured, it might be a good plan to establish communication with the rich terri-

tory lying in the north. Portland, as the center of the greatest agricultural country on earth, has a vast sum of money, long before the exceptional facilities for supplying the commodities of which Alaska is most in need. As a matter of fact, the greater part of the provisions and farm products which now find their way to the Far North, through the ports of Puget Sound, originates in Portland territory, and is shipped from this city through the Puget Sound ports. This business is worth having, but it is not the proper manner for handling the Alaska trade. We must joke. tice when it had the power? There this year bring more money into the best craft that sail between Alaska

some money in working up business for such a line. There are a number of ports in Alaska where coal can be secured at extremely low cost, thus supplying the steamers with return cargoes, which would find a ready market in this city. For a city that can raise \$100,000 for advertising puroses, the matter of getting together funds for an Alaskan steamship line would not be a serious matter, and it is well worth the effort.

Abdul Hamid, like hts long line of predecessors,

Abode his destined h

Death would no doubt have been preferable to the humiliation that has been put upon him by those whom he must consider upstarts in his imperial realm, yet but for the outward semblance of power the new estate of the deposed Sultan will not differ greatly from the old. A splendid palace with gorgeous equipment and iberal allowances will be his, with slaves to walt upon his lightest whim, with such other accessories of pleasure as wealth can procure. His successor in the meantime, already an old man and unused to the affairs of the government, will succeed to the honors and troubles of a ruler of a turbulent and corrupt empire. Even in this view, which it is not likely, however, that he shares, Abdul Hamid has the best of the late shuffle and deal. Certainly Mohammed Rechad Effendi is the man who has trouble coming, and, to all appearances at least, the troubles of Abdul Hamid are over.

The steamer Riverside is again in discharging her regular fortnightly cargo of eastern freight, much of it being consignments that left the Atlantic ports less than thirty days ago. Since the Riverside has been placed on the regular schedule, freight offerings, both to and from the Atlantic, have increased to such an extent that a weekly service is a possibillty in the near future. Not only is the ocean route from the Atlantic seaboard delivering American freight in Portland in railroad time, and at less than railroad rates, but we are also receiving by this new route much European freight. Perhaps if the Spokane Review and the Interstate Commerce Commission would examine the freight bills and consult Portland jobbers who pay them, they would be convinced that water competition actually exists, and, what is more to the point, they would find that it is increasing more rapidly than ever be-

The most successful colonist movement ever known in the Pacific Northwest ends tomorrow. It will be several days before the extent of this movement can be determined accurately, but the railroads estimate that the number of newcomers entering Pacific Northwest in the two months in which special colonists' rates were in effect will approximate 150,000. Not all of the 150,000 newomers will remain, but the percentage of those returning East will be small. The attractions and possibilities of this country are so great that t can absorb many times 156,000 people without their presence exciting more than passing notice. Yet the presence of these people will be felt both socially and commercially in the near future. They will scatter out over the 250,000 square miles of territory in the three states, and the effect | peared. of their labor and capital will be no ticeable in a surprisingly short time.

The policy of the Department of the Interior as administered by Secretary Ballinger indicates that private capiis given, will be encouraged to oper public lands to settlement, through installing Irrigation systems, leaving to the Government those sections less attractive to private exploitation. Private enterprise is in this field seeking encouragement in many sections of the semi-arid districts of Eastern Oregon and Idaho, notably in Malheur County and in the Boise Basin, Many thousands of acres are involved in these ioldings that only await irrigation to 'laugh into plenty" under the feet of a thrifty American farming class.

Mr. Heney should remember that Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." News reports of the graft trials in San Franisco indicate that if the gods have anything to do with the case they will find the task of making Mr. Heney mad a very easy one.

Five carloads of wheat were re ceived in Chicago yesterday, and the cash quotation on No. 2 red Winter was \$1.42 per bushel. The obtuse farmers who own those mysterious 143,000,000 bushels discovered by Secretary Wilson are probably feeding it to the chickens.

That Seattle man who whiningly says he is unable to resist the habit of forging checks to liquidate gambling debts, and who has put his family into penury by cardplaying, is too good for He should be turned over to a woman's club-hickory preferred.

There is the Ministership to China, Doubtless Senator Bourne got President Taft to offer it to Mr. Fulton. It's a good job now for the Senator to get for some other Oregon man. United States Steel has a surplus of

\$3,000,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year. This represents what Mr. Carnegie, who has been on the job, calls unnecessary protection. Foolish, say Admirals Evans and

Ijichi, about any possible war with Japan. Wars are usually foolish, but sometimes we must have 'em Patten, now in the wilds, could also get about \$2 a word if he would write it all out and say how the wheat mar-

A would-be robber at Salem blames whisky, a weakling at Seattle blames the gaming table. In their puerile egotism they miss the mark

ket looks from the inside.

Abdul Hamid took eleven of his women with him. At long range one cannot tell whether this means sorrow or joy.

Before they hang this latest Chinaman they might work off the surplus that encumbers the jail. Put a few of the speeders in jail.

Judge Van Zante. Paying a fine is a

The scorecard looks good,

TUBERCULOSIS CURE This Time It Is a Rich Englisher Whose Remedy Will Be Tested.

London Cable by W. T. Stead to New York American, April 22. I am in a position to give the American public the first information of what promises to be one of the most discoveries in medical science amounting to nothing less than a cheap and speedy cure for tuberculosis. Sim-ilar claims have been made so often that I would have hesitated in making the announcement if I had not secured evidence sufficient to justify me in bringing forward the facts of this present cure.

The fortunate discoverer is William Doig, head of the firm of William Doig Company, the noted Bond-street publishers of all the more famous histori-cal pictures of royal ceremonies and celebrations. William Doig retired from business several years ago, de-voting himself entirely to his hobby, edical study. He has a natural gen ius for such research. He is capable of indefinite patience in experiment, and fortunately was in a position he could command both leisure and subjects for his experiments.

He first discovered he could cure tubeculosis of the bone, and, only in re-cent years, he found a method of ap-plying his discovery to the cure of consumption. His results have been so astonishing that they have been brought before the highest authorities and have been subjected to tests so crucial as to leave little doubt that the name of William Dolg will go down to posterity as that of the man who rid civilization of the great white

The treatment is extremely simple. A poultice containing acite and chloride (the exact prescription has not yet been published, but there is no inyet been published, but there is no intention on the part of Dolg to keep it secret) is placed on the body of the patient as near as possible to the organ or membrane that has become prey to the tuberculosis bacilii. In about a week an ulcer is formed—connected by what is called a ray of inflammation with the discounter of the patients. tion with the diseased organ. This forms a kind of duct through which the nuco pus is drawn out of the system.

ulcer needs to be carefully dressed twice a day with a salve, wils also the discovery of Doig. If is neglected, the ulcer spreads, comes black and the patient dies. But, if it is properly attended to, the ulcer steadily works off all diseased matter lung, until, in from four six months, a complete cure is ef-

William Doig has brought his discovery before the American Ambas-sador, who was much interested. It was determined, however, to postpone reporting on the subject until the final series of tests has placed the efficacy of the remedy beyond all dispute. Doig declared that, in his practice, he has never had a single failure.

Thanks to his connection with the ourt as an art publisher, he has be able to bring his discovery before the attention of the highest authorities and officials in the realm, and as a result, one of the most distinguished physicians are included. sult. hysicians was induced to examine the

physicians was induced to examine the remedy and report thereon.

As a test case, Doig was challenged to undertake the cure of a youth, 17 years old, who was certified to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis in both lungs, and also from tuberculosis in the glands of the throat, which rendered it impossible for him to speak except in hoarse whispers. The youth weighed about 100 pounds, and, in the opinion of the physicians, his death within two years was a foregone lusion. Nothing daunted, Dolg undertook to cure this unpromising case to the amazement of everyone. The lad is now duite cured. He has put on flesh, he sings merrily at his work, and all trace of tuberculosis has disap-

sensation occasioned by such ; triumph may be imagined. The con-sumption hospital authorities are gravely considering whether to sub-mit one of their patients to the new treatment, but before the discovery is lly recognized a final test on a larger scale is to be made. Six pa-tients, certified by physicians to be suf-fering from unmistakable tuberculosis, are to be placed in a private hospital and subjected to the Doig treatment, under close supervision by scientific experts, who will carefully watch each case from first to last.

Doig is confident that within six months, barring accidents, he will have cured all six sufferers. The cost have cured all six sufferers. The cost of the experiment is estimated to be \$10,000. As the annual cost to the United States of the 150,000 persons who die each year from tuberculosis is estimated at anything from one to three hundred millions of dellars, and whereas other countries suffer in proportion, this sum required for the scientific experiment, under the best conditions, is regarded as a bagatelle.

entific experiment, under the best conditions, is regarded as a bagatelle.

The treatment is not painful, although somewhat troublesome. When the ulcer is started a dressing twice a day is all that is required. No internal medicine is administered, nor do patients need to lie abed during the treatment. In the case of the youth, whose cure has been described, he remained at work all the time. mained at work all the time.

Why Should Breadwinners Complain?

Kansas City Times.

There are people here and thereand a good many of them—who are so and a good many of them—who are so unreasonable as to complain about the diminution in the size and weight of the loaves of bread they buy since Mr. Patten has succeeded in running a corner on the wheat market. These grumblers don't seem to have any imagination whatever. They allow the sortidation whatever. blers don't seem to have any imagination whatever. They allow the sordid consideration of the price of bread—which is, at best, a bagatelle—to close their eyes to the magnificent burst of genius by which Mr. Patten, by a simple turn of the wrist, so to speak, will pull in millions of dollars by way of profits on his masterly deal.

The trouble is that those people who allow themselves to fall into the rut of mere bread-winners and who think only of what they shall cat and where-

of mere bread-winners and who think only of what they shall eat and where-withal they shall be clothed, really become too ossified to appreciate the effulgence and grandeur of such brilliant speculation as Mr. Patten and other plungers of his stripe are capable. They appear to have no conception whatever of what a dull and stupid affair life would soon become if all persons were cantent to go in the all persons were cantent to go in the beaten path of honest and legitimate

Printer's Error Cheapens a Wedding Kansas City (Mo.) Dispatch.

mplaint was made that a typographcomplaint was made that a typographical error made a wedding in Fulton, Mo., look cheap. The announcement read: "Earl Roberts and Miss Iva Martin were married at \$6.30 Wednesday evening."

Signs of Spring. New York Sin.
Far flung on the horizon wide
The clouds arise, a golden tide.
And o'er the meadows fresh and green
The sun hath cast a radiant sheen. The trees with blessoms all are gay. In garlands decked to greet the May: And all the rivers gayly sing The measures of the dawning Spring.

The birds are soaring in the sky And sound their carols cheerlly; While in the garden close we see The waking of the busy bee;

And flung across the distant height. In letters brilliant hued and bright, The message rises, stirs and thrills:

USE AUNT MARIA'S ROUGH

HOW THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DOES ITS WORK

Little Known Facts About the World's Greatest News-Gathering Organization—Extensive and Expensive System for Covering All Foreign Countries.

Means Employed to Prevent Bias Creeping Into the Telegraphic News.

New York Times.

The annual meeting of the Associated Press was held this week at its offices. 195 Broadway, and the representatives of nearly 800 newspapers from all parts of the country had an opportunity for discussing the methods adopted by the

greatest news-gathering and distributing agency in the world.

The Associated Press, or A. P., as it is generally called in newspaper offices, supplies news to most of the daily newspapers in the United States and Canada and came into existence through Canada, and came into existence through the great difficulty and expense of collecting the world-wide news demanded by the modern reader. It has been a gradual growth from before the Civil War, when the principle of co-operation between newspapers common to all was first recog-

It is not a money-making institution and it is not owned by any set of stock-holders. When Congressman Sibley wrote to Mr. Archbold to suggest that Standard Oil should buy up the Associated Press he showed absolute ignorance of its character and organization. It is best described as a clearing-house for news. Certain newspapers are mem-bers of it. They guarantee to put at its disposal all the local news in their territory; they receive in exchange the news from all over the world that the organization has collected by its agents, the foreign news agencies with which it is affiliated, or the other mem-

bers of the A. P. can supply.

It makes no money. It declares no dividends, it has no surplus, and it sells no news. Its expenses, which run to nearly \$2,500,000 a year, are defrayed by a weekly assessment on its members, arying according to the service they ake. These regular expenses include, pesides salaries, the maintenance of take. offices, telegraph and cable tolls over public lines, the cost of leasing and operating day and night 41,000 miles of private wires. They form a network of trunk lines from St. John, N. B., and New York, in the East, to Seattle, San Francisco and San Diego in the West, and from Duluth in the North to New Orleans, Galveston and the City of Mexico in the South

In this country, the local news is colected by making the newspapers which are members of the Associated Press responsible for the news in a prescribed territory in their places of publication. In addition, in all the large cities, the Associated Press has its own office with a competent staff of reporters and editors, who have access to the offices of the members of the organization. The general headquarters are in New fork, and there are also divisional headquarters in Washington, Chicago and San Francisco.

In foreign countries the Associated Press relies to some extent on the similar agencies existing there. in England Reuter's agency provides it with the news of the United Kingdom, the British Empire, with the exception of Canada, and of China and Japan. France the Havas agency supplies information from the Latin countries of Europe, the countries bordering the northeast of Africa and the French possessions abroad. The Wollf bureau covers Germany, Austria, Russia, Turkey in Europe, Scandinavia, Denmark and the German colonies. In addition there are a number of smaller agencies, such as the Stefant in Italy and the Fabri in Spain, which deal with more limited fields, to which the Associated Press also has access.

But the great successes of the associated Press in foreign news have been gained by its own corps of correspondents, who are posted in every capital in Europe. They are men specially selected for their positions and are invariably trained American newspaper men. A few of them are not Americans by birth. Thus Mr. Psanoff, St. Petersburg, is a Bulgarian, but he received an American college education and was carefully trained in ganda in its statements.

Eminent French Astronomer Thinks Electric Light Will Serve Purpose.

Parls Cable to the New York Herald. Professor W. H. Pickering's plan of signaling Mars by a series of mirrors was submitted by the Herald correspondent to M. Camille Flammarion. The proposition has the full approval eminent French astronomer. who said:

"The project certainly is quite feas-ible. Signaling with light reflectors, of course, is the only practical method has very wisely suggested July as the best time for making the experiment, because, although Mars will be nearest the earth in September, the two planets at that epoch are in opposition so obviously that it would be impossible reflect the sun's rays from the latter to the former.

"In July, however, while only 90,000,-000 of kilometers, roughly, will sepa-rate the two worlds, they will be so placed that if lines were drawn from one to the other and from each to the sun, they would form a triangle and signaling would become theoretic

ally a very simple affair.
"Other savants from time to time have studied the possibilities of such a scheme, but, personally, I think a still better way of putting a system of mighty reflectors in practice would be y electric light reflectors at night, as the luminous projections thus thrown from the dark surface of the earth from the dark surface of the earth would be seen much more easily than a reflected light intense enough in itself, but neutralized to a certain extent by the bright surface of the sunlit earth.

"In either case, the signals could certainly be seen by the Martians, provided they possess instruments and other means of perception equivalent to our telescopes. The experiment might be tried in any part of the world. Supposing the signals were seen and answered, the rest should be easy."

Pointed Paragraphs

Chicago News. Some people cannot even do the best

they can.

When duty calls a man up it often gets the busy signal.

The eighth wonder of a married man's world is why he ever did it.

No matter how silly a pretty girl talks, men never seem to notice it.

And many a man after robbing Peter to be a paul of the stand Paul of the sta to pay Paul tries to stand Paul off. Usually a man's shyness prevents him from wanting to meet his cred-

It doesn't take long for a handsome young widow to convince a woman-hater of the error of his ways.

New York World. unable to congratulate the We are unable to congratulate the Portland Oregonian on the report that its editor. Harvey W. Scott, is to be made American Ambassador to Mexico. To be editor of a newspaper like The Oregonian is a far higher and more responsible office than the diplomatic service affords. There are a thousand men who would make capable Ambassadors to Mexico, lut there are very few men who can make as good a newspaper as the Portland Oregonian. newspaper as the Portland Oregonian.

American newspaper methods before he was sent abroad. His qualifications for the post are great, as he deals largely with the political affairs of Southeastern Europe, and he can speak
the Slav tongues as readily as a native.
The foreign correspondents of the
Associated Press are left to work out
their own plans for the covering of a
country. For instance, the man in
Constantinople is responsible for the
news of all Turkey and

constantinople is responsible for the news of all Turkey, and is the only representative recognized by the head-quarters of the Associated Press in this city. It is his business to establish such relations in all important parts of his territory that he can rely on being supplied immediately with the news.
In the present crisis he is reinfo from the other offices of the Associated Press in Europe. As soon as the revo lution broke out the Associated Press man in Berlin was notified to go at once to Constantinople. He left Wednesday night by the Oriental express, and the first dispatch received from him in Turkey came in on Sun-

He then wired from a town a few niles from Constantinople. miles from Constantinopie. It is the headquarters of the Constitutionalist party, and probably information came on route that news might be gathered there, and ne dropped train to pick up what he could would then, it is expected, go or would then, it is expected, go or would then, it is expected, go or would then. gathered there, and he dropped off the could. He Constantinople, communicate with the regular correspondent, and form what plans seemed to them best for coverng the situation, without reference to

New York Meanwhile, if it seems necessary, men will be sent from Paris and St. Peters-burg to give further assistance. Orders have been also sent to the Associated Press men in such important capitals as London and Vienna to send imme-diately all Turkish news which appears in the newspapers. This may duplication, but the extra expejustified by the security it gives against the Associated Press being beaten through the publication of important news exclusively in some European newspaper, and, moreover, gives the headquarters of the Associated Press the means of editing the news sent in

Since the Associated Press serves 860 newspapers, it strives to give absolutely impartial statements of the world's happenings. It alms at giving the facts of the case in a thoroughly uncolored manner. It has peculiar facilities for doing this. Its foreign editor receives dispatches throwing light on the same event from several different countries. The Associated Press also is sent official communiques by high per sonages. It does not always accept these on their face value, but at any rate they enable it to judge of the a government would like to make it ap-pear an incident happened.

It can and often does go to the high-est sources of information for news. A month ago cables were sent to the Presidents of Nicaragua and Salvador at 10 o'clock one morning. By 3:20 o'clock that afternoon replies had been received from both these potentates. In this way an excellent opportunity was gained of finding out the true state of the case between these two republics, and the foreign editor was able termine exactly in what terms he could couch later dispatches that he might have sent out in regard to this par-ticular part of Central America.

The members of the Associated Press expect that the dispatches sent to them shall be absolutely unbiased. They curploy for themselves other experts in foreign affairs, who follow world polltics as closely as the Associated Press does. They would be the first to de-tect any coloring of the news, for they, too, have often their own private means of information, and it is in their power to re-edit the Associated Press dispatches in accordance with their views of the truth of the igliance of the men work. ing on the newspapers which belong to the association which forces it to ab-stain from the least suspicion of propa-

SIGNALING TO MARS IS FEASIBLE MEN ON HORSEBACK INCLUDED Vigorous Protest Against Speed Mani-

nes, Who Mennee Pedestrians. PORTLAND, April 27.—(To the Edior.)-I heartly agree with Mr. T. T. Geer in everything he says about the automobile nuisance, except that he should have included equestrians with pedestrians. Surely that portion of the public which uses the streets and roads while driving or riding horses have also a right to protection? I know of one instance where a lady

driving alone was roundly cursed by the occupants of an automobile be-cause she dared to attempt to retain her share of a rather narrow road. On another occasion I was riding horseback down Ford street hill when the asphalt was very slippery. was an auto coming behind me, and the occupants doubtless noticed that my horse was slipping a good deal and thought they'd make him slip some more, for they swerved over from the left to the right side of the street and almost grazed my horse in passing. As there was no other vehicle in sight, I

presume they wanted to see how much they could scare my horse, and went out of their way to try to do so. Coming off of the Vancouver ferry last Saturday, I overheard a "chuffer," who was boarding the boat, say to another who was leaving it, "Run over the son of a ——." He referred to the driver of a team, who was a little bit out of line and in the road of the advancing Juggernaut. I may mention, en passant, that he had a lady beside him, and that there were two ladies in the other machine. On the country roads the auto driv-

ers claim everything in sight. If you happen to be riding or driving a horse that is not accustomed to autos, the majority of the "chuffers" think it a joke to pass you so fast that your horse is rendered almost frantic.

If there is not some means found of protecting equestrians and pedestrians alike, I would suggest that horse-owners at least should provide themselves with revolvers and become acquainted with the most vulnerable

parts of an auton DILLON T. JONES.

The Only Kind Left.

Everybody's Magazine.
The guest glanced up and down the bill of fare without enthusiasm.
"Oh, well." he decided finally, "you may bring me a dozen fried oysters." The colored waiter became all apol-

ogies. "Ah's very sorry, sah, but we's out ob all shell fish 'ceptin' aigs."

Harper's Weekly.

I do not want a motor car;
 I do not want a yacht;
 I do not plue to roam afar
And over Europe trot.

I do not seek rare works of art.
Beloved, it is true,
The only object of my heart
Is You.

The only Is You, For when I've got you, den't you see,
These other things will come.
For in the line of f. s. d.
You've got a tidy sum.
For all these luxuries I'll wait—
Yacht, travel, motor, too—
Till I shall dwell in blissful state
With You.
You.